ASHEVILLE NEWS.

VOL. 8—NO. 51. ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1857. WHOLE NO. 405.

THE
ASHEVILLE NEWS
Is Published Weekly,
BY THOMAS W. ATKIN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

☞TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞No order for the paper, out of this county, will receive any attention, unless accompanied with the amount of one year's subscription.

☞**Advertisements** inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞For announcing the name of a candidate, Three Dollars.

From these terms there will be no departure, in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

FINAL NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of SMITH & McDOWELL, will find their Notes and Accounts in the hands of *Col. J. M. ISRAEL.*—His room is in the North Wing of the Court House. He has also all the debts due the estate of the late James M. Smith. All persons indebted to either are most respectfully requested to call on Col. Israel or myself and settle up. I do not wish to put any one to cost, but the business must be closed up, and this is the final notice.

TO my old friends and customers, I would say that I have associated myself with the Messrs. Summey in the

MERCANTILE BUSINESS,

at their old stand opposite the Eagle Hotel, where I will be pleased to see them, and to furnish them what Goods they may want to purchase at as low a price as any house in town can afford. Allow me to tender to you my thanks for your liberal patronage, and to express the hope that I may have the pleasure of seeing you again at Summey, McDowell & Co's.

W. W. McDOWELL.

January 29, 1857.

NEW COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned having associated themselves under the name and style of

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

for the purpose of transacting the mercantile business in this place, would respectfully call the attention of their old friends and customers to the fact, and offer their services to them in supplying them with the comforts and luxuries of life, on as reasonable terms as any other establishment in these regions.

They will be found at the old stand,

Opposite Eagle Hotel,

with a good stock and attentive clerks, all ready and willing to accommodate with such articles as they may need.

A. T. SUMMEY.
W. W. McDOWELL,
D. F. SUMMEY.

Jan. 1, 1857.

H. L. DOYLE,

BAKER & CONFECTIONER,

Main Street, opposite Eagle Hotel,

Asheville, N. C.

Keeps constantly on hand Bread of superior quality; Cake of every description; Candies in endless variety and abundance; Cheese; Nuts; Raisins; and in a word, every thing calculated to refresh and strengthen the physical man, and tranquilize and sooth the mind. Families and Parties supplied at short notice, and on reasonable terms. &c., &c., &c.

March 5, 1857.

DR. W. H. MURDOCH,

HAVING permanently located at the residence of R. P. Wells, Esq., on Turkey Creek, on the direct road from Asheville to Sandy Mush, Spring Creek, &c., offers his professional services to the citizens of the surrounding country. He will always be found at home, except when absent on professional business. mar26,1357

Wanted.

$2000 in Tennessee Bank Notes, in exchange for Books and stationary, drugs and medicines, at mar 5 *ASTON'S.*

Paper! Paper!

Forty Reams Foolscap, Letter and Note Paper, of every size, shape, shade, hue, color, and quality. Just received at ASTON'S.

PURE BRANDY,

PORT SHERRY and Maderia Wine, Holland Gin. For medicinal purposes only, for sale at june 5, 1856. ASTON'S.

James' Neuralgic Liquid.

A certain cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramp Colic, &c. Just received and for sale at Aug. 21. ASTON'S.

Molasses.

800 Gallons Molasses as good, if not the best, ever offered for sale in this country. SMITH BAIRD & CO

May 1, 1856. tf

FLAX SEED.

I WISH to purchase 500 bushels of good clean Flax Seed. E. J. ASTON.

April 16.

100 gallons pure Linseed Oil. For sale at ASTON'S.

LEONARD'S Yeast Powders. For sale at ASTON'S.

FIFTY Cans Fresh Cove and Pickeled Oysters, just received at ASTON'S.

ARTHUR'S
Self-Sealing
Fruit Cans,
For Sale by
E. J. ASTON.

RANKIN & CHAPMAN,
DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS, SHOES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, DRUGS, GROCERIES,
&c., &c.,
Asheville, N. C.

April 3, 1857. tf

FACTS
FOR THE
PEOPLE.

WE are now receiving at our old stand, on the public square, Asheville, the largest and most varied stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER, STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Ready Made Clothing, Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, Hardware, Crockery, Saddlery, Drugs, Dye Stuffs, &c.

Ever offered for sale in this market. Our Goods have been selected with great care in the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, with especial reference to the wants of the *PEOPLE.* And as our stock embraces almost every article, "useful as well as ornamental," we flatter ourselves that we shall be enabled to please all who may favor us with a call. The object of this notice is not to publish self-praise, and hold ourselves up in a flattering light before the community; but simply to inform you that we have a heavier and better assorted stock of Goods now arriving, than any other house in town, to which we expect to be continually making large additions throughout the season; and to extend to you, one and all, an invitation to visit us and examine our stock, before making your purchases. The styles of our Goods are unsurpassed, and we are determined not to be undersold; and as we make no promise that we do not intend to perform, you may come with the assurance of being satisfactorily accommodated. Country produce taken in exchange for Goods.

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

April 2, 1857.

LADIES

WISHING to purchase fine DRESS GOODS for spring and summer wear, are advised to call on

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

April 3. tf

FINE Tobacco and Cigars, for sale by RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

A LARGE stock of fashionable READY MADE CLOTHING, just received, and for sale, by RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

April 3. tf

THE most extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes ever offered in Asheville, for sale by RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

April 3. tf

ALL who wish to purchase *cheap Goods* can be accommodated at the store of RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

April 3. tf

JUST received a fine lot of Hammered Tire Iron by

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

August 7, 1856.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having purchased the interest of *L. CHAPMAN*, in the firm of Chapman, Rankin & Co., will continue the business at the old stand, under the name and style of Rankin & Chapman.

J. B. RANKIN,
R. H. CHAPMAN.

Asheville, Jan. 1, 1857.

Children's, Boys and Youth's
READY-MADE
CLOTHING,

Just received by SMITH & CHAPMAN.

April 2, 1857.

NOTICE.

HAVING disposed of my entire stock of Goods to B. H. Merrimon & Sons, it becomes necessary that my business should be closed up immediately. All persons, therefore, indebted to me, are respectfully requested to call at my late stand and make settlement. This notice is intended for all, and it is hoped that it will be slighted by none, as the business must be wound up.

I would recommend the new Firm to the patronage of my friends, and late customers, believing they will be found clever and accommodating gentlemen and liberal dealers.

HUGH JOHNSTON.

Asheville, Feb. 19, 1857.

Fresh Stock.

JUST received a full stock of fresh and genuine drugs and medicines, at the Brick Corner, *No. 1 Aston's Block.*

Feb. 5, 1857.

SPRING GOODS!
—0—
GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

ARE now receiving, at the old stand of Rankin & Pulliam, a general stock of *SPRING GOODS*, embracing every article usually found in a retail store in this country. They solicit a call from those wishing to buy, and promise to exhibit as pretty and as cheap Goods as the market can afford. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, and we will do you good.

April 9, 1857.

To a Reading Public

ANY person desirous of subscribing to any Newspaper, Magazine, or Periodical published in the United States, will please call at the Book, Stationery and Periodical Depot of

E. J. ASTON, General Agent.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

ARE now receiving their Stock of Spring and Summer

GOODS
FOR
1857!

Which, for variety, will surpass any stock ever offered in this market. Having been selected with great care in the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, by one of the firm, Mr. D. F. Summey, who is acknowledged to be a man of the nicest taste and best judgment in this market in selecting goods; they would invite a discriminating public to inspect their stock, feeling assured that they will be able to demonstrate the fact that they have the best selected and cheapest stock in market. They don't pretend to sell for pay down alone, but the man who wants to deal in that way can be accommodated with goods as low as any "pay down" house can sell; and should he want a few more goods than his money will buy, they will be glad to let him have them, and wait until January, 1858. Good, prompt customers will do well to give them a call.

The usual articles of Produce taken in exchange for goods.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

Asheville, March 19, '57.

NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in copartnership, under the style of

SMITH & CHAPMAN,

At the old stand of Smith & McDowell, for the purpose of conducting a

Boot, Shoe, Hat, and Ready Made Clothing Business,

in all its branches. They will also keep all kinds of Staple Goods, Saddlery, Leather and Family Groceries.

Their Spring and Summer

STOCK,

now opening, has been selected with great care by one of the firm, in the cities of New York, Philadelphia and Charleston.

They avail themselves individually of this opportunity to return thanks to the community in general for their past favors, and to solicit in their new relation a continuance of the much esteemed patronage of this place and the surrounding country. From the citizens of the adjacent counties they respectfully solicit a call, and an examination before purchasing elsewhere, feeling assured it will be to their interest to do so.

JESSE S. SMITH.
LEICESTER CHAPMAN.

Asheville, March 19, 1857.

NOW RECEIVING,

ONE of the largest assortments of FALL and WINTER GOODS, at the "cheap for cash" store of

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

that will be found in this market, to which the attention of a discriminating public is invited.—It is not our intention to make a paper showing here of what we have, but if you want anything comfortable, good, or pretty, call and for yourselves judge whether any reliance can be placed in us, when we say that we have *the most* comprehensive stock in town, and which, for prompt pay, will be sold on as reasonable terms as any other house can afford to sell. We don't profess to sell goods for New York cost, but do profess to sell as cheap for the same kind of pay as the cheapest.

We receive in exchange for goods almost all kinds of country produce. Come on with it and your money, and we can satisfy any reasonable man.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.,
Opposite Eagle Hotel.

NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned have formed a partnership for the purpose of conducting the

MERCANTILE BUSINESS,

in the house formerly occupied by W. D. Rankin & Co., in the name of **GAINES, DEAVER & CO.**, where they hope to see and serve all the old patrons of the house, and new customers not a few.

M. M. GAINES,
W. H. DEAVER,
A. GAINES.

Asheville, Jan. 1, 1857.

OUR GOODS

HAVE been purchased by one of the best buyers this market affords, and for Ladies and Gentlemen's wear we challenge competition. Call and examine our stock of

CLOTHING,

and if we can't please the most fastidious, we are much mistaken.

HATS,

From a cap for 37 1-2 cents, to a $5 50 Beaver of any grade, and any color from milky white to sooty black.

THE LADIES

Will also find Bonnets, Shoes, Zephyr Hoods, Capes, Gauntlets, Necklaces, materials for Talmas, and everything necessary to adorn and beautify, as well as to make comfortable.

Don't mistake the place.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

WARRANTS,

NEATLY PRINTED,

For sale at this Office.

Helmbold's Genuine Preparation
OF
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT
BUCHU.

For Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Weakness, Obstructions, Secret Diseases, Female Complaints, and all Diseases of the Sexual Organs,

Arising from Excesses and Imprudencies in life, and removing all Improper Discharges from the Bladder, Kidneys, or Sexual Organs, whether existing in

MALE OR FEMALE,

From whatever cause they may have originated, *And no matter of how long standing,* Giving health and vigor to the frame, and bloom to the pallid cheek.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED!!!

It cures nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, among which will be found

Indisposition
to Exertion,
Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory,
Difficulty of Breathing, general Weakness,
Horror of Disease, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Dreadful Horror of Death, Night Sweats, Cold Feet, Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision, Languor, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Often Enormous Appetite, with Dyspeptic Symptoms, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Pallid Countenance & Eruptions on the Face, Pain in the Back, Heaviness of the Eyelids, frequently Black Spots flying before the eyes, with temporary Suffusion and loss of Sight; Want of Attention, great Mobility, Restlessness, with horror of Society. Nothing is more desirable to such patients than solitude, and nothing they more dread for fear of themselves; no repose of manner, no earnestness, no Speculation, but a hurried transition from one question to another.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on—which this medicine invariably removes—soon follows loss of power, fatuity, and Epileptic Fits—in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—*Insanity and Consumption?* The records of the insane asylums, and the melancholy deaths by consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of these assertions. In lunatic asylums the most melancholy exhibition appears. The countenance is actually sodden and quite destitute—neither mirth or grief ever visits it. Should a sound of the voice occur, it is rarely articulate.

"With woeful measures wan despair
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled."

Debility is most terrible! and has brought thousands upon thousands to untimely graves, thus blasting the ambition of many noble youths. It can be cured by the use of this

Infallible Remedy.

If you are suffering with any of the above distressing ailments, the *FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU* will cure you. Try it and be convinced of its efficacy.

Beware of Quack nostrums and Quack doctors, who falsely boast of abilities and references. Citizens know and avoid them, and save long suffering, money, and exposure, by sending or calling for a bottle of this popular and specific remedy.

It allays all pain and inflammation, is perfectly pleasant in its taste and odor, but immediate in its action.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

Is prepared directly according to the Rules of
PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY,

with the greatest accuracy and Chemical knowledge and care devoted in its combination. See Professor Dewees' valuable works on the Practice of Physic, and most of the late standard Works of Medicine.

☞ **$100** ☜

One hundred dollars will be paid to any Physician who can prove that the Medicine ever injured a patient; and the testimony of thousands can be produced to prove that it does great good.—Cases of from one week to thirteen years' standing have been effected. The mass of VOLUNTARY testimony in possession of the Proprietor, vouching its virtues and curative powers, is immense, embracing names well known to

SCIENCE AND FAME.

100,000 *Bottles Have Been Sold*

and not a single instance of a failure has been reported!

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the city of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, who being duly sworn does say, that his preparation contains no Narcotic, Mercury or injurious Drug, but are purely Vegetable.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Sole Manufacturer.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 23d day of Nov., 1854. W. P. HIBBARD, Alderman.

Price, $1 per Bottle, or Six for $5, delivered to any Address,

Accompanied by reliable and responsible certificates from Professors of Medical Colleges, Clergymen and others.

Prepared and sold by H. T. HELMBOLD,
Practical and Analytical Chemist.
No. 52 South Tenth st., below Chestnut, Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

☞*To be had of E. J. ASTON, Asheville, and of all Druggists and Dealers throughout the United States, Canadas and British Provinces.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
Ask for Helmbold's; Take no other.

Cures Guarantied.

June 4, 1857. y1

WANTED!

ONE Hundred Cords TAN BARK, for which we will pay the highest market price.

ALSO,

Slaughtered Green and Dry HIDES and Calf Skins, for which we will pay a little higher than the highest.

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

June 4th, 1857.

[From the Methodist Magazine.]

Extraordinary Occurrence.

The following account of a very singular occurrence, which transpired in England, was narrated to the writer, a gentleman of Baltimore, by the late Rev. John Summerfield, who obtained the narrative from the Rev. Richard Watson. He received it from the Rev. Mr. Mills, a minister of talent, integrity and high standing in the Methodist Church, in England, and who was an actor in the extraordinary scene. Mr. Watson further informed Mr. Summerfield that he is intimately acquainted with Mr. Mills, and knows him to be a man of the greatest moral worth, and by no means superstitious.

Mr. Mills had traveled a circuit in England, in which lived a man by the name of James, with whom, his wife and children, he had been intimately acquainted, and at whose house he lodged in passing round the circuit. After having traveled it one year, he left to attend the Conference, and was again returned to it a second time. But in the interim an epidemic disease had prevailed in the place where James resided, and both himself and his wife were carried off suddenly, and within a short time of each other. Mr. Mills, however, as usual, went to his old lodging, which was occupied by the children, but felt gloomy and distressed at finding the abode no longer enlivened by the presence of its former pious heads, who had been his intimate friends; and in this state of mind, retired to rest in the same room in which, on former occasions, he had been in the habit of sleeping.

Soon after laying down, however, Mr. Mills, with considerable astonishment, heard, as he supposed, some person whispering in an adjoining room, into which he immediately repaired to ascertain who they were, but found no one. He again laid down and concluded he must be mistaken, but the circumstances brought to his recollection a rumor to which he had paid but little attention—that James and his wife had been seen several times since their death. While thinking on this whisper, he again heard the whispering renewed. This increased his surprise, and a second time he arose and searched the room, but with the same result. He arose the third time from the same cause, but after a strict search he could find no one. After this he resolved to disregard it, and fell into a sleep and heard nothing more. The next morning he left, without mentioning the circumstances to the children, to attend an appointment about three miles distant, and, as usual, dined at the house of a pious old lady in the neighborhood of the place. This woman, though poor and aged, had always insisted on the preachers staying with her, and through respect for her age and excellent character they indulged her wishes. She had provided for Mr. Mills a frugal repast, declined eating with him, stating that she preferred waiting on him.

The old lady was known by a familiar name of Nanny, and by this name she was called by the preachers. While Mr. Mills was eating his morsel, Nanny, who was seated some distance from him, said: "Mr. Mills, I have a request to make of you." "Well, Nanny," he replied, "what is it?" "Why," said she, "that you preach my funeral sermon on the next Sabbath." The request astonished Mr. Mills, who, looking at her with surprise, said: "Nanny, what is the matter with you; have you lost your senses?" "Oh, no, sir," she replied, "I know perfectly well what I am talking about, for I shall die on Friday at three o'clock in the afternoon, and though you will be some miles from this place I want you to comply with my request, and if you have ever known anything good of me that may be serviceable to others, you can tell it." "But," said Mr. Mills, "before I promise to comply with your request, I shall be much gratified to learn how you know you will die on Friday, this being Tuesday."

"Then, sir, I will inform you. You know that reports have been in circulation that James and his wife have been seen in different places by various persons since their death." "True," said Mr. Mills, "but I regard it as a mere rumor." "But, sir," she replied, "I saw them this morning!" "You saw them?" "Indeed, sir. Early this morning, while sweeping my entry, I looked up toward the road, and I saw two persons, a man and a woman, coming toward the house, who appeared to me to resemble James and his wife. I ceased sweeping, and looked steadily at them until they came so near to me when I found it really was them." Mr. Mills said: "Why, Nanny, were you not afraid?" she replied: "Afraid; I knew James and his wife in this world, and I am sure they were good people; I was quite certain they had not become bad since they left it. Well, sir, as I was saying, they came up to me, and I said, 'James, is that you?' and he said, 'Yes, Nanny, it is me; you are not deceived, and this is my wife.' And I said, 'James, are you happy?' And he replied, 'I am, and so is my wife, and her happiness excels anything we had ever conceived of in this world.' 'But, James, if you are so happy, why have you returned?' To which he replied, 'strange as it may appear to you, there is still a mysterious tie existing between us and our friends in this world, which will not be dissolved until the resurrection; and, also, Nanny, you know that I and my wife died suddenly, in consequence of which it has been supposed that I left no will, and in order to prevent some uneasiness which is likely to exist among the children respecting my property, we have been permitted to return to the world and inform some person that I did make a will, and where it may be found. We went,' he continued, 'last night to our former mansion to inform Mr. Mills respecting the will, but found he was somewhat frightened, and, therefore, concluded not to tell him, but to see you this morning and request you to inform him, as he will dine with you to day, for we passed him on the road, and we knew, Nanny, that you would not be frightened.'—'No, indeed, James, I am not alarmed,' I replied, 'for I am vast glad to see you, especially since you are so happy.' 'The will,' he said, 'is in a private drawer in the desk, which opens by a secret spring, [here giving a full description of it,] which the children do not know of, and the executors live in the neighborhood. Request Mr. Mills,' he said, 'to return to the house after dinner, and he will find the will and can see the executors, and can have things satisfactorily settled in the family. And,' said he, 'Nanny, we are permitted to inform you that on Friday next, at three o'clock, you will die and be with us!' 'Oh, James,' I replied, 'I am vast glad to hear it. I wish it was Friday now.' 'Well,' said he, *'be ready,* for the *messenger* will certainly call for you at that hour.' 'I replied, 'don't fear, James; by the grace of God I will be ready;' and he left me."

Mr. Mills heard the account with no small degree of astonishment, and concluded to return to the house whence he came in the morning. Without the least difficulty he found the drawer and the will. He also saw the executors, and was pleased to find that the will gave full satisfaction to all concerned. On the following Friday, at 3 o'clock, pious Nanny died, and Mr. Mills informed Mr. Watson that he preached her funeral sermon on the succeeding Sabbath. Mr. Watson remarked to Mr. Summerfield, that he had always before been an unbeliever on the subject of apparitions, but that he did most fully credit this account.

An Impending Crash!
HARD TIMES AHEAD.

The New York Herald sounds the alarm note of an impending crash. The data upon which the Herald founds its belief is stated in the following article:

Day by day the signs are thickening around us of an impending crash, financial and commercial, which will shake the country from its centre to its circumference like an earthquake. Among other things, we perceive that owing to the increased prices of provisions, and especially of sugar and tea, our principal hotels are about raising their standard charge from $2 50 to $3 a day; and that in our restaurants and eating saloons a corresponding increase of prices may be expected. At the same time we are informed that in Michigan (and in other places, the last we should think of,) the people are starving for lack of bread. At the same time a spirit of land speculation, amounting to a morus multicaulus or South Sea bubble, has seized hold of the people of the West, and they are all in for it, up to their necks. At the same time an aggregate of perhaps not less than ten millions of dollars is involved in the building, at this moment, of splendid churches, stores, and residences in this city; and how many millions during the summer will be expended in Paris furniture, finery, and *bijouterie*, and European excursions, it is impossible to conjecture.

Let it suffice that in all these, and in various other signs of these ominous times, we have the same symptoms, only on a much grander scale, of an impending crash, as were furnished in the warnings of 1836 of the terrible revulsion and bankruptcy, and demoralization, misery and ruin of 1837. It was the bank inflation and paper currency system of the former period, and the wild and reckless moonshine speculations and extravagences which this system engendered, that worked out the grand collapse of 1837. This time the gold of California and Australia, and the land and railroad, commercial, bank and credit adventures of all kinds, will as surely do the same thing, in proportion to the tremendous stakes involved. Pay day must come. It must come, as in 1837, with a general crash. It will come to hundreds and thousands when least prepared for it. Prudent men will take in sail and keep near shore. It is a tornado that is gathering in the horizon.

THE STUDY OF GRAMMAR.—Jos. T. Buckingham, one of the best of living writers and grammarians once said that "Not one child in a thousand ever received the least benefit from studying the rules of grammar before he was fifteen years old.

The fruit crop in Kentucky, with the exception of peaches, promises more than an average yield.

A rogue at the West has stolen a lot of newspaper accounts. The rascal deserves no mercy; he should be sentenced to collect them.

A French writer is represented as calling dyspepsia "the remorse of a guilty stomach."

We regret to learn that the Sheriff of Bertie Co, was assassinated one night last week, in his own house.—*Washington (N. C.) Times.*

A GOOD IDEA.—An agricultural society up in Vermont offers the following premium: "A beautiful silk dress (the color and quality to be optional with the fair recipient,) to the maker of the best loaf of bread—the competitors to be unmarried ladies, and the committee of judges to consist of bachelors and widowers." It is generally thought that bachelors in search of good housekeepers will be on hand at *that* agricultural fair.

BEAR KILLED.—On Sunday, the 17th of May, a very large bear was killed near Childsville, in Yadkin county. We are informed that he weighed 365 lbs. He was devouring a hog when discovered, and from his size and age it is presumed that he has, in his pilgrimage on earth, appropriated many swine to his especial benefit.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

The firm of Spofford & Tileston, of New York recently sent an order for 10,000 tons of Manilla sugar. Their outlay for the venture was about $900,000; and, in consequence of the rise in price, their profits will be about $250,000.

A good action is never thrown away. Perhaps this is why we find so few of them.

THE NEWS.

THOS. W. ATKIN, Editor.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, June 25, 1857.

For Congress,

Hon. Thomas L. Clingman,

OF BUNCOMBE.

FOR SALE.

Wishing to engage in business elsewhere, the undersigned offers the ASHEVILLE NEWS printing establishment, subscription list, &c., for sale. The materials are extensive, well selected, and generally as good as new; the paper has been established eight years, and has a fair circulation; the advertising custom is second, perhaps, to no paper in the State; job work custom fair. Further information can be obtained on application.

THOS. W. ATKIN,
Editor Asheville News.

☞The platform enunciated by Mr. W. J. Wilson, of Haywood, receives from the intelligent portion of the American party the scorn and contempt which its attempt at duplicity merits. The American papers are very anxious to see Mr. Clingman have opposition, but the calibre of Mr. Wilson, as manifested in his communications to the public, is too small to secure their endoreement.

The Spectator, at first, jeeringly remarked that it could not endorse Mr. Wilson's platform, and had nothing to say for him. But a change has come, or is coming, over it.—The last number says "our friends at Hendersonville"—meaning the Know Nothings of that village, we suppose,—will support Wilson in preference to Clingman. A few of them no doubt will. They have no respect for Wilson, but such is their hatred of the gallant Clingman for his scathing rebukes and masterly expositions of the corruptions of the Order, that we verily believe a few of them would cheerfully vote for the devil, if they thought his majesty stood any chance of an election!

The last Spectator also contained a communication of great length and remarkable stupidity, assailing Mr. Clingman and lauding Mr. Wilson. Among other things, the writer says Mr. Clingman is probably a worse man than *Wm. H. Seward!* This is no doubt the writer's candid opinion, and it shows very conclusively the drift of his sympathies. Seward is the embodiment of Black Republicanism. Mr. Clingman is justly regarded as one of the ablest champions of the South. Yet, in the view of the Spectator's correspondent, our Representative is probably a *worse* man than the abolition traitor, Wm. H. Seward!!! Enough said. The people appreciate such declarations. They are characteristic of a certain class of politicians in this District.

The Wilmington Herald, a paper intensely American, and conducted with great ability and fairness, after stating Mr. Wilson's platform, remarks as follows:

"This is Mr. Wilson's platform; and while we find something in it to approve, we find much to which we cannot assent. It is, in short, neither fish, flesh, nor good red herring; and we incline to the opinion that Mr. Wilson enters upon the Congressional race with terrible chances against him."

We have noticed these things rather for the purpose of keeping our readers posted in the eccentricities and absurdities of Know Nothingism, as developed in this District, than because we attach any importance to the movements of Mr. Wilson or his friends.

☞A Democratic paper having called the Richmond *Whig* the organ of the Know Nothing party, it grows furious over the charge, and gives vent to its wrath after the following fashion:

"Organ" of the Know Nothing party, *par excellence*, of Richmond! God forbid! We repudiate the bare intimation with scorn and contempt. We are *not* the "organ" of that ghastly, ghostly, Godless crew."

Did you ever! Now if we were to say such ugly things a committee would be sent to "talk to us." The *Whig* was a devoted advocate of Mr. Fillmore's election; and it can, when afflicted with a dearth of intellectual fodder, ruminate on the fact that it labored hard last year to elevate to the Presidency the candidate of "*that ghastly, ghostly, Godless crew.*"

Southern Monitor.

This is the title of a paper just established in the city of Philadelphia, by John B. Jones, Esq. The Monitor will be devoted to a defence of the South, and the enlightenment of the Northern people in regard to our peculiar institution. This looks like bearding the lion in his den, or carrying "the war into Africa." It is an able paper, and ought to be well sustained. Terms, $2 per annum.

The Riots in Washington.

The disgraceful riots which attended the recent municipal elections in Washington City, are receiving the condemnation of good men of all parties. The apologists for the conduct of the Know Nothing leaders in importing bullies from Baltimore, to disturb the public peace and prevent quiet citizens from voting, are few and far between. Such scenes are revolting anywhere, but when enacted at the seat of government, in the very presence of the chief executive officers of the nation, the outrage is more monstrous, in that it looks like a menace to the government itself—like throwing down the gauntlet and defying the constituted authorities to uphold the laws. We are glad that the challenge was promptly met. The villains encountered the bristling bayonets of United States troops; the laws were maintained, and the bullies and cut throats slunk back to their native dens and alleys.

The Baltimore Republican has an article on this subject, which we copy entire:

THE SPIRIT OF KNOW NOTHINGISM.—From the very origin of this sectional party all prudent men have dreaded its effects upon public morals, and all who looked at the past history of the world, where sectarian religions and national antipathies have been dragged into the political arena, foresaw the inevitable results which were to flow from their introduction into our country and its election contests. From the first dawning of this party good men have not ceased to warn the community against the evils which would follow its intolerance. Its course was clearly pointed out, and the painful anticipations have been realized. Discord, violence, lawlessness, riot and murder have followed in the footsteps of this falsely called American party, wherever it has temporarily obtained power.

So it will be, until the miserable delusion shall have passed, and the people learn once more to respect the provisions of the Constitution and the commandments of God, and feel that every man is a brother, and every citizen, wherever born, or whatever his religious creed, is entitled to an equality of rights and privileges. The mournful consequences of a departure from these principles may be seen in the bloody riots which yesterday disgraced the capitol of our country. The bigot bands who have trampled upon the laws in Baltimore and other cities, and deprived citizens of their constitutional rights, in their frenzied zeal for the Know Nothing party, went down to Washington to show the people of that city how Americans and Know Nothings should rule America. Armed to the teeth, these desperadoes set upon the peaceable voters of the city, drove them from the polls, and with their yells and shouts, their knives and revolvers, spread dismay and terror among the people.

The officers of the law were set at defiance, and these ruffians hoped to carry the election in Washington as they had done in Baltimore, by open violence and fraud. But there was not a Know Nothing Mayor to wink at their bloody deeds, and permit them to carry out their designs, but an honest man, who determined to protect the people in the exercise of their rights; and thus it happened that these rowdy bands have met a stern rebuke, and been taught to feel that their lawless deeds can only be perpetrated where the official power is in the hands of those under the control of the same secret order. While we regret most deeply that such scenes should ever have disgraced our country, we rejoice that the lawless band which left Baltimore for the purpose of trampling upon the rights of others, have met the reception which their contemplated acts of violence so richly merited."

AWFUL.—The Salisbury papers state that Bacon is selling in that place at 20 cents a pound. Fifteen we believe is the ruling price here.

"STILL THEY COME."—The Supreme Court, now in session at Raleigh, has just licensed *thirty two* more lawyers!

☞Wm. W. Holden, Esq., the talented Editor of the Raleigh Standard, has been selected to deliver the Address before the Educational Association of the State, which meets at Warrenton on the 30th instant.

☞The Democratic majority in the Legislature of Virginia is *only* one hundred and thirty. Samuel, where art thou?

☞The Sacramento Union says a number of the leading members of the late Know Nothing party of California, recently met by previous arrangement, with closed doors, in Sacramento, for the purpose of advising upon the best course to be pursued as to their future political position. With entire unanimity they came to the conclusion that it would be useless longer to continue a separate organization. They then resolved to sustain the administration of President Buchanan, and to stand upon his platform. The assemblage embraced many of the leaders of the late party.

EAST TENNESSEE AND VERGINIA RAILROAD.—The Knoxville Whig, of Saturdaay last, has the following paragraph in reference to the progress of this work:

Dr. Cunningham has obtained from Memphis 100 tons of railroad iron, which completes his road to Bull's Gap. The cars now run to Watauga River, ten miles east of Jonesborough, leaving a gap of 45 or 50 miles of staging only, between Memphis and Washington. This gap is made one of the finest roads in the country, by the work of a large force of hands, and the stage contractors are now running any number of fine coaches. A letter from Jonesborough informs us that six coaches came in the morning of its date.—The travel is rapidly increasing and passengers are put through with speed and safety.—Come on, then, from the East and the West, if you want to see a country "what is a country!"

A World's Temperance Convention is to be held in Chicago the present summer.

Another Bond "Snapped."

The seceding members of the New School General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, have issued the following important document:

To the Ministers and Churches in connection with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church.

Dear Brethren:—The undersigned, members of the General Assembly, now in Cleveland, Ohio, are constrained to address you with reference to the state of our beloved Church, and to indicate the course which shall be pursued by all who adhere to the principles of which our Constitution, as interpreted by its framers, and as practically acknowledged during the almost entire period of our history as a Church.

The action of the present Assembly on the subject of slavery, especially when considered in connection with the spirit and manifest purpose of several of the Western Synods, has impressed us with the belief that peace and harmony can no longer prevail amongst us—that the Assemby, as at present constituted, instead of being a bond of Union between different sections of the church, *will continue to be the theatre of strife and discord;* and that the glory of God, the welfare of our churches, and the good of the country, demand a separation of the discordant elements, and the existence of another Assembly, in which the agitation of the slavery question will be unknown.

We had hoped that our brethren who have been disposed to introduce this subject into the General Assembly would ere this have been convinced that no good could result from this agitation—that it was alienating brethren of a common Christian faith, and was calculated to render the condition of the slave more undesirable, and to sunder the ties that bind our Union together. In this regard we have been sadly disappointed. In consequence of the political agitation of the subject, and of the pressure brought to bear upon them by Congregational Churches holding the most ultra abolition sentiments, many of our Western Presbyteries have become more urgent in demanding progressive action of the Assembly. They have not been satisfied with the past declarations of the Assembly. They have desired the Assembly to express its views of the sin of slaveholding so clearly that they can be made the basis of discipline by the courts of the Church. This action has now been virtually taken by the Assembly. It has avowed that the relation of master and servant—which necessarily involves the idea of property in the services of the latter—is a sin in the sight of God, and an offence in the sense in which the term is used in the Constitution of the Church. This declaration has been made, although confessedly there is not the most remote allusion to slaveholding in our standards, and also with the knowledge of the fact that when our Constitution was adopted, twelve out of the thirteen States were slaveholding States, and many of those who composed the Assembly of 1789, if not slaveholders themselves, were the representatives of Presbyteries in which were churches whose members were slaveholders. We regard this action of the General Assembly as a palpable violation of the spirit and letter of the Constitution of the Church. The principle involved in it, if carried into practice, would convert the highest judiciary of the church into *an ecclesiastical despotism as tyrannical as that which has distinguished the Church of Rome.* It makes the Assembly not only the interpreter of law in an irregular way, but also the supreme legislature of the church—a position which has been always repudiated by the Presbyterian Church.

Apart therefore from the disastrous consequences resulting from the agitation of the subject of Slavery in the General Assembly—destroying, as it does, our peace, keeping us in a state of excitement unfavorable to spiritual growth, and paralyzing our efforts to advance the cause of the Redeemer through the channel of our admirable system of Government—we consider that the Assembly has so far departed from the Constitution of the Church as to render our adherence to it undesirable and impossible. Having protested repeatedly against this agitation, and finding that our brethren are determined to continue it, we have deliberately and prayerfully come to the conclusion that, however painful it may be to us, the good of the Church and of the country required a separation from them.—We shall hold our brethren who have disturbed our peace, by the introduction of this vexed question into our judicatories, as alone responsible for the consequences of this division.

With these convictions as to the necessity of a separation from our once united and beloved Zion, the only question that remains for us now to settle, pertains to the mode of separation. The undersigned are satisfied that but one course is left to us—and that is, to invite all Constitutional Presbyterians in the land who are opposed to the agitation of Slavery in the General Assembly, to unite in the organization in which this subject shall be utterly eschewed. We do not restrict our invitation to the Southern churches. We wish to have a National church—that is, a Church, the constituent parts of which will come from every section of the Union. Holding to the same Confession of Faith, we shall have a common basis as to doctrine and government—and an understanding, that, however we may differ in our views respecting Slavery, the subject is never to be introduced into the Assembly either by Northern or Southern men, unless, indeed, judicial cases are brought up regularly from the lower courts. In the judgment of the undersigned, this course is our only alternative. There is so much of the same Abolition spirit pervading other Churches that adhere to the same standards of Faith, that we could not expect peace on this subject by uniting with them. We are persuaded that, although this question may be suppressed in their judicatories for awhile, the Abolition spirit exists to such an extent as to threaten their dismemberment. The result may be that the disturbing elements of the different branches of the Presbyterian Church may be united in one body, and that the conservative portion of the same may ultimately be brought together, and thus prove more efficient in promoting the cause of the Redeemer, and in diffusing through the land a truly national spirit. At present, however, the union of these Churches would not afford relief to those who are wearied of this Slavery agitation. We are desirous of forming an organization where we shall not be liable to another division from this exciting subject.

The undersigned, therefore, would invite all Presbyterians, from all sections of the country, to meet in Convention in the City of Washington, on the 27th day of August, 1857, for the purpose of consultation, and of organizing a General Assembly, in which, it will be distinctly understood, the subject of slavery will not be introduced. We propose this course, instead of organizing an Assembly at once, as being due to the Presbyteries we represent. We would suggest that the Presbyteries be called together as soon as possible; and that, whilst the Presbyteries appoint their delegates to the Assemby in the usual proportion, it is desirable that as many Ministers and Elders should attend the Convention as can do so. We suggest, also, that in case any of the Presbyteries desiring to be connected with this new Assembly, should find it impossible to be represented in the Convention, it would be important that the Convention should be informed of their action.

Praying that God may overrule the distractions of Zion for His own glory, and that we may be guided in this crisis of our history by His unerring counsel, we subscribe ourselves your brethren in Christ:

F. A. Ross, D. D., George Painter, William E. Caldwell, John B. Logan, Robert P. Rhea, Archer C. Dickerson, Thomas H. Cleland, Michael S. Shuck, Isaac W. K. Handy, Jas. G. Hamner, D. D., Henry Matthews, Peachy R. Grattan, George W. Hutchins, Elijah A. Carson, Fincelius R. Gray.

The undersigned, though not members of the General Assembly now in session in Cleveland, have been present during its discussion of Slavery. Being fully convinced that there is no prospect of the cessation of this agitation in the Assembly, and that the action taken is a violation of the Constitution of the Church, we cordially unite in the above invitation.

A. H. H. BOYD,
GEORGE M. CRAWFORD.

The annual commencement of the University of North Carolina, on the 4th instant, was numerously attended by distinguished persons of both sexes from various States of the Union; and the exercises are believed to have been quite as brilliant and imposing as upon any previous occasion. The valedictory sermon to the graduating class was delivered on Monday of Commencement week, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Otey, of Tennessee, of the Class of 1820; the lecture before the Historical Society of the University, on Tuesday, by the Rev. Francis L. Hawks, D. D., LL.D., of New York, of the Class of 1815; the annual address before the Literary Societies, Wednesday forenoon, by Henry W. Miller, Esq., of Releigh, of the Class of 1834; and the address to the Alumni Association, in the afternoon, by the Hon. Warren Winslow, of Fayetteville, of the Class of 1827. Thursday was Commencement day, and at the close of the exercises the degree of Batchelor of Arts was received by sixty nine members of the Senior Class, and the degree of Batchelor of Science by one graduate of the school for the application of science to the arts.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon the Rev. Wm. Hooper, LL.D., of the Class of 1809, for many years Professor of Ancient Languages in this institution, and more recently in the College of South Carolina. The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon the Hon. Aaron V. Brown, of the Class of 1814, Postmaster General of the United States.

We find from the catalogue, just published, that the corps of instruction in the undergraduate department consists of a president, ten professors, and six tutors, and that the number of students during the collegiate year was 431, representing fifteen States of the Union.

SLAVERY IN MINNESOTA.—The Minnesota Republican, published at Anthony, says that men are now held as slaves, as property, in Minnesota. Every year men who come from the South bring their slaves as body servants to the hotels, and take them away again.—And it has positive information that a southerner is now holding his slaves at Stillwater, and declares that under the Dred Scott decision he defies the authorities to interfere.—He intends to remain in the territory, and thus to render slavery a permanent institution.

The Cincinnati Commercial of Saturday contains a report that a quarrel took place, on Thursday, at Lexington, Kentucky, between John Clay, Esq., a son of the departed statesman, and a horse trainer named Edgar.

High words passed between the parties, and led finally to a personal encounter when Clay drew a revolver and fired twice at Edgar. One ball entered his mouth, und passed out behind the ear. Another ball lodged in the back. Edgar is reported mortally wounded, and is prehaps dead before this time.

Clay immediately left Lexington, and has not been heard from since. The parties have not been on amicable terms for some time.—John, we believe, is the youngest surviving son of Henry Clay.

Of his elder brothers, one—Henry Clay, Jr.—was killed at the battle of Buena Vista—and another, James B. Clay, is now a Democratic candidate for Congress.

The execution of McDonald, on Friday last, at Elizabethtown, Bladen county, is represented to have been a shocking affair. He had been tried and convicted of murder, and sentenced to be hanged on a certain day; but the period fixed for his execution was postponed by Gov. Bragg until Friday last, so that he could have time to examine and consider the application for a pardon that had been sent up to him in McDonald's case.—The Governor, not deeming this a proper case for executive clemency, refused a pardon; and the wretched man was brought out for execution. He reached the scaffold in an exhausted state, paralyzed by fear, as we understand, and being held up by the Sheriff, the rope was placed around his neck. Even before the drop fell, his limbs gave way, and he sank upon the scaffold, so that many persons thought that he died frem extremity of fear, before the judgment of the law was executed.

McDonald, it is said, had strong hopes of a pardon until the hour of execution arrived when his fortitude entirely gave way, and he was led out more dead than alive—a warning to evil-doers of the terrible vengeance of the law.—*Wilmington Herald.*

PRETTY EXCUSE FOR A WIFE BEATER.—The treasure which we value most we *hide.*—*Punch.*

Execution of Col. Crabbe, and Fifty Seven Americans in Mexico.

SIXTEEN OTHERS REPORTED TO BE SHOT.

Further Particulars.

The California papers by the George Law give a full account of the massacre of Col. H. C. Crabbe, of that State, and fifty seven of his fillibustering party, in Sonora, Mexico. He went it appears, to Sonora, under circumstances similar to those attending Walker's advent into Nicaraugua, as his design was to aid a faction fighting against the government. So certain was he of a welcome from Perqueira, the insurgent chief with whom he had a previous understanding, that he wrote to his friends in California on the 25th of March, stating that he "expected, upon reaching Alto, the independence of Sonora would be declared." While he was on his way, however, and before arriving in the State the contending factions were harmonized, and both turned their armies against him. He attacked the town of Lavaca, garrisoned by 4,500 Mexicans, on the 1st of April. The account of his tragic end, from that point, is as follows:

The Mexicans at first deserted most of the town, gradually being emboldened, returned and gradually hemmed the Americans in.—Fighting continued eight days, with a loss to the Americans of twenty five killed. The Mexican loss is reported by themselves to have been twenty five, but is supposed to have been much greater, as high as two hundred. On the eighth day an attempt was made by two of Crabb's men to blow up the church, by placing a keg of powder under the portico and firing it. The devoted men who attempted this were both killed, and Crabbe is said to have been wounded in superintending it. It is said an offer was made by Crabbe to retire if the Mexicans would allow it. He had refused to retire when the offer was made him, after the fighting had continued two days, and now the Mexicans, confident of his weakness and their triumph, refused. The Americans were gradually but surely caught in a snare, from which they saw no escape.

By breaking through the wall of the adjoining houses, the Mexicans forced Crabbe and his men into the corner buildings, which they repeatedly set on fire, but which the Americans as often extinguished. At last a Pappago Indian shot into the roof of the main building occupied by the unhappy fillibusters a lighted arrow. The flames caught the roof, and in a few moments the fire was dropping in great flakes upon the heads of the doomed men within. Worn out with constant fighting, exhausted with anxiety, and famished by probably days of starvation and thirst, and without ammunition, Henry A. Crabbe and fifty eight men marched out of the burning house, with a white flag before them, laid down their arms and surrendered, it is supposed, unconditionally. This was in the night or towards morning. They were immediately tied, their hands behind them, taken to a correl near the Alcalde's office, where they were kept until morning, when they were taken out in squads of five and ten each and shot. In the first executions it was found that the calmness of the Americans discomposed the executioners, and they shot too high or too low, in many cases only wounding their victims. The backs of the fated men were then turned to the troops, and they succeeded in aiming with better effect.

McCoun, owing to his great statue, was saved this torture—a ball struck him full in the breast at the first fire, and he fell dead. Crabbe alone was reserved for a solitary death. He was taken to the Alcade's office, questioned, allowed to write a letter to his wife, and to have an interview with Dr. Evans, a prisoner in the hands of the Mexicans, who had been in confinement some weeks on suspicion. The hour for his execution having arrived, he was led out, his hands stretched above his head and tied to a post, in front of the building he had occupied—his face to the post and his back to his executioneers. At the command "fire," least a hundred balls were fixed into his body, and all that was mortal of Henry A. Crabbe hung dead, swinging by his tied hands. A Mexican stepped forward and with a large knife severed his head from his body, the warm blood spirted half way across the street. The head was placed on a table in front, or in the office of the Juez, exposed to the jeers of the populace. It was then placed in a jar of mescal for preservation. Is there not something peculiarly terrible in such a fate for a man who has once controlled almost the destiny of a great State like California?

Two of the Ainsas (brothers-in-law of Crabbe) are said to be killed, and also Rasey Eiven. My informant, an intelligent man, and eye witness of these horrors, says Crabbe, died as a gentleman should, as calmly and quietly as if he were going to a pleasant home.

Four men, sick, had been left at Senoita by Crabbe. They occupied the House owned by E. E. Dunbar, Esq., on the American side of the line. On the 18th of April, at night, a party of twenty five Mexicans came up from San Juan, went to Dunbar's house, took these poor sick men out of bed, tied them, and at dawn of day carried them to the foot of the hill, shot them like dogs, on American soil, and left them to rot. A party of Papago Indians, more merciful, buried them, and four solitary mounds now appeal, lone witnesses of a beastly crime, to the American government for revenge. Will such an appeal go unheard?

A party of about 30 recruits, under Capt. Grant Orrey started from Tueson to join Crabbe at Cavorca. When within fifteen miles of the latter place they were attacked by about 200 Mexicans. Capt. Orrey retreated, fighting, and regained the American line with a loss of only four killed. The Mexican loss was about 40. Capt. Orrey deserves great credit for his skill. At every watering place the Mexicans attempted to check him and subdue him by thirst, but he routed them on every occasion. The last eight miles was a continued running fight, and his fourth man was lost, was killed just at the line. Another party of the same strength which left Tubac, has not yet been heard of. It is believed that if Capt. Orrey had been with Crabbe a different result might have been anticipated. All was bad management, want of experience, and a clear rushing upon a deadly fate.—Crabbe entered Cavorca with 48 men. All these were killed except the youngest, said to have been spared by the Mexican commander, Gracia. The name of the survivor is unknown, but he is said to be a boy of sixteen or seventeen.

The tidings of this inhuman execution created the most intense excitement in California, as among those murdered were some of the prominent men of the State. The San Francisco Herald give the following account of some of the sufferers:

No prominent citizen, at least in political matters, was held in greater esteem, or was more influential with his party than Henry A. Crabbe. He represented San Joaquin county, in the Assembly, during the year 1852; and the Senatorial district, composed of San Joaquin and Contra Costa, during the years 1853 and '54. During this service, his bold, able and fearless course against all schemes of corruption, won for him the admiration and esteem of all good men. Mr. Crabbe leaves a widow and two children residing in this city. Of other members of the party, that left here, were Colonel W. H. McConn, who succeeded Mr. Crabbe in the State Senate for the years of 1855 and '56; Col. R. N. Wood, who represented San Francisco county in the session of 1852, and was afterwards County Judge of Contra Costa county, (Col. Wood also leaves a widow residing in this city;) Dr. J. T. Oxley, who represented Tonlumne county in the Assembly for the session of 1855 and '56; Geo. H. Rhodes, member of the Assembly from Marriposa county for the year 1856; John C. Henry, who represented the same county in the Assembly for the session of 1854; also, Judge Shaffer, formerly County Judge of Sierra county, also, F. B. Wilder, the publisher and editor of an American campaign paper published in this city during the late Presidential contest.—These gentlemen were among those known to us who were of the party, and all of whom, we fear, have met this common fate. Mr. Rasey Eiven, long connected with the press of this State, and who held the position of Assistant Secretary of the Senate in 1856, is also reported to be among the number.

The California papers teem with eulogies of the victims of this tragedy, and maledictions on the actors in it. It is believed that a terrible revenge will be taken by the Californians on the Sonorians. A telegraphic dispatch from Nevada, received by the Sacramento Union, states that the reported butchery of Crabbe's party had produced an intense excitement there, and that between a hundred and fifty and two hundred men were marching through the streets to the music of the drum and fife, enlisting more recruits to go to Sonora and avenge the massacre of Crabbe and his party.

Advices received at Vera Cruz on the 23d, state that in Caborea sixteen more fillibusters had been taken and immediately shot. These new victims had come down with supplies for Crabbe's forces.

W., C. and Rutherford Road.

We are gratified to hear (and our information is authentic) that the Magistrates of Rutherford county propose to subscribe $100,000 to the capital stock of the Wilmington, Charlotte, and Rutherford Railroad; to be submitted to the people of the county for ratification or rejection on the 6th August next.

We also learn that the Justices of Cleaveland county have determined to make a subscription of $50,000 to the stock of the company; the vote of the people to be ascertained on the 3d Thursday in August (20th.)

This is cheering news, and is well calculated to impart additional confidence among the friends of this great enterprise from one end of the line to the other. The noble example of these counties in thus coming to the aid of the work, must have a most salutary influence in causing a generous spirit of rivalry among the counties directly interested in its success, and which have not yet come to its rescue in the manner indicated above.—We trust to hear soon of a handsome subscription by Mecklenburg, and by other counties. Speed on the good work!

Mr. Guion, the President of the road, is now upon the line, slowly travelling to this place, and stopping in every county as long as circumstances require, or the interests of the road demand.—*Wilmington Herald.*

New Hampshire.

Concord, N. H., June 10.

The Hon. George W. Morrison presided over the Democratic State Convention held here to day. Asa P. Cute, of Northfield, was nominated for Governor on the first ballot. Frederick Vase, of Walpole, was nominated for Railroad Commissioner.

The resolutions adopted indorse the last and all previous Democratic Administrations; pledge earnest support to President Buchanan; sustain the Dred Scott decision; and readopt former resolves concerning the leading Democratic measures.

No speeches were made. The Convention was full and harmonious.

A FOX STORY.—Mr. James C. Beaty, of Marion county, Virginia, has a dog such as is not to be found every day and every where. This dog recently discovered a fox's den, waited until a young one made its appearance, took it by the neck, carried it home, and delivered it to his master entirely unhurt. Young Reynard is still alive and jumping.

A poor Irishman, who applied for licence to sell ardent spirits, questioned as to his moral fitness for the trust, replied, "Ah! sure it's not much of a character that a man needs to sell rum."

☞Judge Dooly, of Georgia, was witty as well as talented. At one place where he attended Court, he was not well pleased with his entertainment at the tavern. On the first day of the Court, a hog under the name of a pig, had been cooked whole and laid on the table. No person attacked it. It was brought the next day, and the next, and treated with the same respect; and it was on the table on the day on which the Court adjourned. As the party finished their dinner, Judge Dooly rose from the table and in a solemn manner addressed the Clerk:—"Mr. Clerk," said he, "dismiss that hog upon his recognizance until the first day of the next Court. He has attended so faithfully during the present term that I don't think it will be necessary to take any security."

There is a story in Washington, says the New York Herald, that in consequence of the declining state of his health, General Cass will soon withdraw from the head of the State Department, and that Gov. Walker will be re-called from Kansas to fill the place of the great Michigander.

An old definition of the word watchman was: "A man employed by the corporation to sleep in the open air."

Johnny, one bright evening, was standing by the window gazing at the moon and stars, and after looking at them some time very intently, he turned and said to his mother, who was sitting by him: "Mamma, what are those bright little things in the sky? Are they the *moon's little babies?*"

☞There is an article selling throughout the country that has attained the widest celebrity ever known as a remedy for Liver Complaints.—We have reference to Dr. Sanford's Invigorator, or Liver Remedy, that has performed cures almost too great to believe, were it not for the undoubted evidence that accompany the testimonials. It is, in truth, the greatest remedy known for Dyspepsia, Jaundice, or a general debility that so often baffles the skill of our most eminent physicians.

Dr. Sanford has been for a long time one of the eminent physicians of New York, and it is said, most of his cases were treated with the Invigorator with such invariable success that he has been induced to offer it as a family medicine, and let the world have the benefit of his discovery. If those who are troubled with debility, headache, languor, or slow, lingering fever will try a bottle, we think they might save physicians' bills, and days, perhaps years of suffering.

Asheville, June 25, 1857.

HELMBOLD'S UNIVERSALLY APPROVED REMEDY.—Compound Extract Buchu cures Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Weakness, &c. Read the advertisement in another column, headed "Helmbold's Genuine Preparation." June 25.

MARRIED,

On Wednesday, the 10th inst., by J. L. McFee, Esq., Mr. R. A. Mann to Miss Lydia Rogers.

On the 12th, by Geo. Deboard, Esq., Mr. Jonathan Wilson to Miss Elizabeth Barrett. All of Buncombe.

CANDIDATES.

We are authorized to announce NEELY TWEED, Esq., as a candidate for Superior Court Clerk of Madison county.

We are authorized to announce COL. W. M. HARDY as a candidate for Superior Court Clerk of this county.

We are authorized to announce COL. J. M. ISREAL as a candidate for Superior Court Clerk of this county.

TO TRAVELERS.

Accommodation Hacks.

THE UNDERsigned are prepared

to convey passengers from Asheville to any point at short notice and on reasonable terms. With new and comfortable

HACKS,

well trained HORSES, and careful and accommodating DRIVERS, we hope to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

Having leased for a term of years the commodious and well arranged Stables attached to the Eagle Hotel, they are prepared to board any number of horses, by the day, week or month, on reasonable terms.

J. F. SULLIVAN & CO.

Asheville, June 25, 1857.

"Bonnets of Blue" Stables.

T. GOODLAKE & CO.

BEG leave to inform their old friends and the public generally, that they are making the most extensive and complete arrangements for the accommodation of the traveling public. They have the finest and best of

Coaches, Hacks, Carriages, &c.

And their HORSES are well broken and reliable. None but the most skilful and experienced Drivers will be employed.

They flatter themselves that the fact that they have NEVER had an accident, is a sufficient guarantee for the future.

Mr. Goodlake will drive ladies himself, when desired.

They will convey passengers anywhere, and everywhere, with speed and safety. Vehicles or saddle horses can be had at any hour.

They expect to have a Coach at the Sulphur Springs, and another at the Warm Springs, every day.

We warn the public against a class of men with bad stock and carriages, who attend public resorts and represent themselves as our drivers.

Contracts can be made at either of the Hotels.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to, and vehicles sent to any point desired.

Stables at the residence of Mr. Goodlake, south of the Eagle Hotel.

T. GOODLAKE & CO.

Asheville, June 25, 1857.

Ranger's Notice.

WAS TAKEN UP AND ENtered on my Books, by C. R. Byrd, on the 13th instant one GRAY MARE, supposed to be 10 years old, about 15 hands high, with some marks of harness. Valued at $70. Taken up in Yancy county, 10 miles north of Burnsville, near Ramsey Town post office.

S. HONEYCUTT, *C. R.*

June 25, 1857. 2w Printer's fee $1 25.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Firm of W. D. Rankin & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent of the parties, on the 1st January, 1857.

W. D. RANKIN,
R. W. PULLIAM,
M. M. GAINES.

Clothing Emporium.

—0:::::0—

FROM the unparalelled success which has attended the opening of our

Ready Made Clothing, Boot, Shoe, and Hat Establishment,

we take pleasure in announcing to the public that we have just sent heavy orders to the north for a fresh supply of

Wearing Apparel,

in its various departments, with instructions to confine the selections to the newest styles and latest fashions. When this recruit will have come to hand, we shall not hesitate to say that we can show by far the finest and most extensive assortment of articles usually kept in a Gentleman's Furnishing Store, ever offered in this market.

We would call attention also to a very choice selection, kept constantly sorted up direct from Philadelphia, of

Ladies, Misses and Children's Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, Hosiery and Gloves.

SMITH & CHAPMAN.

Asheville, May 14, 1857.

BUY your Books and Stationery at ASTON'S.

SULPHUR SPRINGS,

North Carolina!

The above named place, so long and favorably known as

Deaver's Sulphur Springs,

is again open for the reception of those seeking health and pleasure. The salubrity of the atmosphere in the mountains of North Carolina is unsurpassed; and purer and more healthful water cannot be found on the globe. The mineral properties of the water have been thoroughly tested, and it is deemed by the most competent judges equal to any Sulphur water in this country.

To the invalid, seeking a retreat from the oppressive heat of the low country, we feel authorized to say, that by spending a few weeks or months in the mountains of North Carolina, at the Sulphur Springs, his health would be greatly improved, if not entirely restored.

To those seeking pleasure, we have to say, no country is better adapted to their wants than this. Every thing that can be done by the Proprietor will be done to add to the amusement and comfort of his guests. His table will be richly supplied wth the very best the country affords, and his servants shall be attentive and reliable.

The *Springs* are located about five miles west of Asheville, and during the summer months the Proprietor keeps a Hack constantly running between the two points. Greenville, S. C., is sixty miles distant, south of the Springs; and north, sixty-five miles, is Greenville, Tenn. Large and commodious Coaches run regularly between these points; and besides, Hacks can be had at any one of the places, at any time.

Thankful for the patronage heretofore received, the Proprietor again solicits his friends and the public to call upon him. Nothing shall be wanting on his part to render every one comfortable.

The season will open the 1st of July.

W. L. HENRY,
Proprietor.

April 2, 1857.

GUDGER'S (Late Smith's)

HOTEL

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THE PROPRIETOR of this long established and widely known House, takes pleasure in announcing to the public that it has recently been entirely refitted, and all its appointments re-arranged upon the most convenient and comfortable plan.

He desires to call the attention of the Southern people, who may desire a pleasant and comfortable

Summer Home,

to the advantages to be enjoyed here. He has good rooms, neatly furnished, polite and attentive servants, and his table shall be supplied with every comfort and luxury which the country affords. His personal attention will be devoted exclusively to the comfort of his guests.

No more pleasant summer resort than Asheville can be found any where. With a moral, intelligent and refined population, four churches, and a flourishing Female College, a pure and bracing atmosphere and water as bright and sparkling as ever gushed from the earth, the invalid or the seeker of pleasure can pass his time agreeably and profitably.

He may mention that strong

Sulphur and Chalybeate Water

has within a few days been discovered within two or three minutes walk of the Hotel.

Thankful for the liberal patronage of last season he invites his friends and the public generally to call upon him, promising that neither money or labor shall be spared to render their sojourn pleasant and agreeable.

J. H. GUDGER, *Proprietor.*

Asheville, April 2, 1857.

Arthur's

Self-Sealing

Fruit Cans.

For Sale by

SMITH & CHAPMAN.

LANDS

FOR SALE

In Henderson County.

BY authority of a Deed in Trust, to me executed to satisfy claims of persons therein named, I offer at private sale the whole (or in two parcels if thought advisable by the parties interested,) of the tract of Land now occupied by H. E. Lane, lying on Mud Creek, immediately on the Turnpike road leading from Greenville, S. C., to Asheville, N. C., five or six miles north of Hendersonville, containing

1000 ACRES,

Three or four hundred being level land, susceptible of a very high state of improvement. On this tract is a large and commodious house, suitable for a HOTEL or private residence, and all necessary out buildings.—The house is pleasantly located, and commands a fine view of the mountains, altogether making a very desirable place.

Persons wishing to invest in lands will find this a favorable opportunity of doing so.

If not disposed of at private sale by the second Tuesday in August next, I will sell it at public auction at the Court House in Hendersonville, between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock.

Terms, whether sold at private or public sale, one fourth of the purchase money to be paid in cash at the time of sale; the balance in three equal instalments, at one, two and three years, the deferred payments to bear interest from date of purchase, payable annually; the purchaser to give bond and approved personal security, with mortgage on property.

Persons who may wish to examine the Land will apply to Mr. Lane on the premises, or the subscriber at Hendersonville, N. C.

M. M. PATTON,
Trustee.

May 28, 1857. ts

Bank of East Tennessee.

THE undersigned will take on debts, or for Goods purchased, bills of the "Bank of East Tennessee," at 30 cents to the dollar.

Application must be made soon.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

Asheville, June 4th, 1857.

TO OUR CUSTOMERS,

WHO have patronized us so very liberally, we hereby tender our sincere thanks, and solicit for our successors that favor and patronage we have been the recipients of. The junior partners have been trained and brought up under our care; and we can confidently recommend them to our old friends and the public generally,

To those indebted to us we say, we must have money; and that without delay. We owe money, and to those indebted to us we must look for aid.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

April 9, 1857.

Navy Beef and Pork for 1858.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing,
June 2, 1857.

SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Beef," and "Proposals for Pork," as the case may be, will be received at this office until 9 o'clock, a. m., on Wednesday, the 15th day of July next, for furnishing and delivering, free of all cost and risk to the United States, at the following navy-yards:

	Barrels beef,	Barrels pork.
At Charlestown, Mass.	2 500	2 500
At Brooklyn, N. Y.	4,500	4 000
At Gosport, Va.	2 000	1,000
	9 000	7,500

One-half of said beef and pork must be delivered at each of the above named yards, respectively, by the 1st day of April, 1858; and the remaining half by the 1st day of June, 1858, unless earlier deliveries should be required by the chief of the bureau. Payment to be made within thirty days after delivery.

Bidders must specify their prices separately and distinctly in separate offers for the beef and for the pork, and for each of the places of delivery, covering all expenses and all charges.

The beef must be from fattened cattle, slaughtered between the 1st day of November, 1857, and the 1st day of January, 1858, and weighing not less than six hundred pounds, net weight, each. The legs and leg rands of the hind quarters, and the shins and shoulderclods, the shoulders of mutton and ends of sticking pieces, and at least eight pounds from the neck end of each fore quarter, or the parts marked Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, on the drawing or delineation of the fore and hind quarters of an ox, which will be attached to and form a part of the contract, must be wholly excluded from each barrel, AND THE REMAINDER OF THE CARCASS, INSTEAD OF BEING CUT WITH A CLEAVER, MUST BE CUT THROUGH WITH A SAW AND KNIFE, TO GIVE THE MEAT A SQUARE, NEAT, AND SMOOTH APPEARANCE, IN PIECES OF NOT LESS THAN EIGHT POUNDS, NOR MORE THAN TWELVE POUNDS, EACH.

The pork must be packed from corn-fed, well fattened hogs, slaughtered between the first day of November, 1857, and the first day of January, 1858, and weighing not less than two hundred pounds each, excluding the heads, joles, necks, shoulders, hams, legs, feet butts, rumps, lard, and all refuse pieces; and must be cut *with a saw and knife,* in pieces weighing not less than six pounds, nor more than twelve pounds, each.

Both the beef and pork must be salted with at least one statute bushel of Turk's Island, Isle of May, Key West solar, Onondaga solar, or St. Ube's salt; and the beef must have five ounces of pulverized saltpetre to each barrel, exclusive of a pickle, to be made from fresh water as strong as salt will make it, and must be perfectly bright and clear.

Each barrel must contain full 200 pounds net weight of beef or pork, and no excess of weight in either article will be paid for.

The barrels must be entirely new, and be made of the best seasoned heart of white oak staves and headings; the staves to be not less than five eighths of an inch thick, and the headings not less than three fourths of an inch thick; they must be three fourths hooped over, including the iron hoops, with the best white oak or hickory hoops, and each barrel must have on it four iron hoops, viz: one of one and a half inch in width on each bilge, and one of one and an eighth inch in width on each chime, and each to be of one sixteenth of an inch thick. Each barrel must be of the internal capacity of thirty two gallons, and the iron hoops must be well painted with red lead.

Each barrel must be branded by burning on its head "Navy Beef," or "Navy Pork," as the case may be, with the contractor's name and the year when packed, and weight; and shall also be branded on the bung stave with the letter B. or P., as the case may be.

The beef and pork will, unless otherwise directed by the chief of this bureau, be inspected by the inspecting officers at the respective navy yards aforesaid, and by some "sworn inspector of salted provisions," who will be selected by the respective commanding officers; but their charges for such inspections must be paid by the respective contractors, who must likewise have the barrels put in good shipping order, to the satisfaction of the commandants of the respective navy yards aforesaid, after inspection, and at their own expense.

Two or more approved sureties in a sum equal to one half the estimated amount of the contract will be required, and twenty per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due and faithful performance of the respective contracts, which will on no account be paid until the contracts are complied with in all respects; and is to be forfeited to the United States in the event of failure to complete the deliveries within the prescribed period. In case of failure on the part of the contractor to deliver all or any of the beef or pork above mentioned, of the quality and at the time and places above provided, the contractor will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money equal to twice the amount of the contract price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof; which liquidated damages may be recovered from time to time as they accrue. Payment will be made by the United States at the periods above specified, (excepting the twenty per centum to be withheld until the completion of the contract, as before stated,) after the said beef and pork shall have been inspected and received, and bills for the same shall have been presented to the navy agents, respectively, duly approved by the commandants of the respective navy yards, according to the terms of the contract.

THE PARTS OF BEEF TO BE EXCLUDED WILL BE PARTICULARLY DESIGNATED IN THE ENGRAVING TO BE ATTACHED TO THE CONTRACT. PERSONS INTERESTED CAN OBTAIN THEM ON APPLICATION AT THIS OFFICE.

Bidders whose proposals are accepted (and none others) will be forthwith notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them for execution, which contract must be returned to the bureau within ten days, exclusive of the time required for the regular transmission of the mail.

A record, or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal, will be deemed a notification thereof, within the meaning of the act of 1846 and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the 6th section of the act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service for 1846–'47, approved 10th of August, 1846) by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within ten days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article proposed.

This guarantee must be accompanied by the certificate of the United States district judge, United States district attorney, or navy agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guarantee.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee.

The bidder's name and residence, and the name of each member of the firm, where a company offers, with the christain names written in full, must be distinctly stated.

Under the joint resolution of Congress, approved 27th March, 1854, "all bids for supplies of provisions, clothing, and small stores for the use of the navy, may be rejected at the option of the department, if made by one not known as a manufacturer of, or regular dealer in, the article proposed to be furnished, which fact, or the reverse, must be distinctly stated in the bids offered."

June 18, 1857—4w.

JUST IN TIME.

THE subscriber has just received another lot of GOOD THINGS, bought expressly to suit the refined tastes of his fellow-citizens. If you want anything good to eat, from a No. 1 pound cake to a smoked herring, the place to get it is M. L. DOYLE'S.

June 18. Opposite Eagle Hotel.

NOTICE

To Bridge Builders.

I will receive proposals until the 7th of July, for building a BRIDGE across Pigeon River, in Haywood county, on the Western Turnpike Road. Persons wishing to bid will find plan and specifications at my residence near Waynesville.

Come, all ye working men.

B. TURNER, Supt. W. T. R.

Waynesville, June 18, 1857.

State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, THE LAST GENERAL ASSEMBLY, by an act entitled, "A supplementary act to take the sense of the people of the State relative to the proposed amendment of the Constitution," did enact as follows:

Whereas, a bill to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina, has been read in each house of the present General Assembly on three several days, and agreed to by two thirds of each house respectively, in the precise words following: "A bill to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina:"

Whereas, at the session of the last General Assembly, begun and held at Raleigh, on the third Monday of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty four, a bill, entitled "a bill to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina," was read three times in each house of the said General Assembly, and agreed to by three fifths of the whole number of members of each house respectively. And whereas, the bill so agreed to hath been duly published six months previous to the election of the members of this present General Assembly, according to the clause of section one of article four of the amended Constitution, and the directions contained in the second section of the said bill; and it is the intention by this bill, to agree to the preamble and first section of the bill aforesaid, containing the said alteration of the Constitution of this State: And whereas, a large number of the people are disfranchised by the freehold qualification now required of voters for members of the Senate; therefore, BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, AND IT IS HEREBY ENACTED BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE SAME, TWO THIRDS OF THE WHOLE NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF EACH HOUSE CONCURRING, That the second clause of the third section of the first article of the amended Constitution ratified by the people of North Carolina, on the second Monday of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five, shall be amended to read as follows: "EVERY FREE WHITE MAN OF THE AGE OF TWENTY ONE YEARS, BEING A NATIVE OR NATURALIZED CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES, AND WHO HAS BEEN AN INHABITANT OF THE STATE FOR TWELVE MONTHS IMMEDIATELY PRECEDING THE DAY OF ANY ELECTION, AND SHALL HAVE PAID PUBLIC TAXES, SHALL BE ENTITLED TO VOTE FOR A MEMBER OF THE SENATE FOR THE DISTRICT IN WHICH HE RESIDES."

And whereas, it was further provided by the said act, "that the foregoing amendment to the Constitution of this State, as embodied in the preceding section, be submitted by the Governor to the people on the first Thursday in August, 1857, sixty days notice having been given in ten newspapers."

NOW, THEREFORE, I do hereby give notice to all persons entitled to vote for members of the House of Commons, that polls will be opened on the first Thursday in August next, by the Sheriffs of the respective Counties, at the election precincts within the same, to take the sense of the said voters as to the ratification of said amendment to the Constitution of the State; those for ratification to vote with a written or printed ticket—"*Approved;*" those opposed thereto to vote with a similar ticket.—"*Not Approved.*"

Given under my hand, as Governor of the State of North Carolina, at the Executive office in the City of Raleigh, on the 18th day of May, A. D., 1857.

[L. S.]

By the Governor: THOS. BRAGG.

PULASKI COWPER, Pr. Sec'y.

May 27, 1857. 401—60dw.

O. M. LEWIS'

Daguerreian and Ambrotype GALLERY,

On Main Street, south of the Court House.

PICTURES of all sizes taken, from that of the finger ring to the *whole* size.

Instructions given in either Daguer or Ambrotyping, on most reasonable terms. Nov 20

BUY your Drugs and Medicines at ASTON'S.

BUY your Paints, Oils, &c. &c., at ASTON'S.

BUY your Candy, Nuts, &c. at ASTON'S.

NEW AND ELEGANT GOODS!

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

No. 1, Main Street, Opposite Eagle Hotel,

Have Opened further Invoices of their Spring Importations.

NEW STYLE PRINTS, of English, French and American manufacture, elegant, brilliant; French Cambries of different pattern and color; Dress Silks, of various styles, qualities, and prices; Black Silks; New Embroideries—Collars from 12 1-2 cents to $6; French and Scotch Collars; Cambric, Swiss and Mainloop Flouncing & Bands; Mourning Collars; Mourning Berages, Organdies and Jaconets; Mantillas; Ladies beautiful dress Mantillas, black, white and colored, from $2 50, to $15;—Ribbons, Trimmings, Rusches; Silk Crape; Neapoliton and Straw Bonnets, trimmed and plain, from 75 cents to $12; Ladies Congress and Kid Gaiters; Walking Shoes; Misses Gaiters.

EVERY THING

THAT is calculated to please the senses and satisfy the fastidious tastes of the "fair" of this and the surrounding counties. As our stock has been selected with great care in a **SOUTHERN** market by one of the firm, who, although *perhaps* not the best buyer in this market, still, from his long experience in suiting the wants of the people of these parts, has the *presumption* to think our stock, in point of taste, quality, variety and quantity, will compare favorably with any and every stock in town.—But this point we are willing for our customers and the public to decide. So look round, ladies and gentlemen, and then give us a call, and we will convince you we are not "gassing," but in sober, serious earnest.

GROCERIES.

We would call attention to the fact that we have, and intend hereafter to keep constantly on hand, a superior quality of FAMILY GROCERIES. Rio and Java Coffee, Sugars, Salt, Syrup, Molasses, Fish, White Wine Vinegar, and every thing in this department.

4000 lbs. Sugar, 100 Sacks Coffee, 100 Sacks Salt, 800 gallons Molasses, just arriving.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Gentlemen's fine pump Boot, sewed and pegged; gents Oxford Ties, patent leather and calf skin, a very superior article; gents Congress Boot and patent leather Pump; calf skin Shoes, bound and unbound; Wax Brogans, a full assortment of that superior brand, "Dunham's," that we always keep. Boys wax brogans and calf skin shoes; boys boots; children's shoes, every quality, color and price.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

Pants, Coats and Vests, of any color, kind, quality or price, that you may desire; Cotton gauze under Shirts; Linen Shirts, collars standing or *a la* Byron; Stocks, satin and silk; fancy silk and cambric Neck Ties; black silk Scarf and Cravats; gents Hose, white, brown, mixed and fancy

HARDWARE. A superior stock of Cutlery, Hoes, Steel, As't Nails, "Griffin's" brand, Scythes, &c.

DRUGS, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, and every thing in this line.

OUR STOCK IS COMPLETE,

In every particular, and we can say to our customers, and the good people of all Carolina, that we are now prepared to supply their varied wants, in every instance. So, with the above introduction, we take the liberty of inviting you all, big and little, small and great, to come and see our GOODS; and if low prices "ALMOST cost and carriage," polite and attentive clerks, beautiful, durable and showy Goods, are any attraction, you will not be disappointed. Come along—we don't charge anything for showing. Bring your money—bring your produce—give us a trial before going elsewhere. We will do as well, perhaps a LITTLE BETTER, than any body else.

ATTENTION! LIMESTONE AND CANE CREEK!

We are now receiving, at our Store at Shufordsville, a complete and magnificent stock of **GOODS,** embracing every thing that you can want, which we agree to sell as low as they can be sold any where in Asheville. So give us a call, and you will find our Goods cheap, durable and fashionable, and our clerks attentive and polite, and willing to show you our goods. So come along, bring your money and your produce, and we will give you the highest market price for both. We would call to your attention the fact that we intend to keep a larger and more complete stock always on hand hereafter at this place. You will find it to your interest to trade here, as you have just as good a stock to select from, prices just as low, and so much nearer home. Remember us, and call, before you go further and fare worse.

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

March 26, 1857.

300,000 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE!

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity of Buncombe County, made in the case of James Gudger and others vs. James R. Love and others, I will expose to public sale at the following times and places THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND Acres of valuable Land, viz:

At Webster, Jackson county, on Tuesday of June Court, being the 16th day of the month, I will sell Fifty Thousand Acres, lying in Jackson county.

At Waynesville, Haywood county, on Tuesday the 23rd of June, I will sell One Hundred Thousand Acres, lying in Haywood county.

At Burnsville, Yancy county, on Monday the 20th day of July, I will offer for sale One Hundred Thousand Acres, lying in Yancy county.

At Jewel Hill, Madison county, on the 24th day of July, I will sell Fifty Thousand Acres, lying in Madison county.

The land will be divided into lots, and the sale will be continued at each place respectively from day to day until all is sold.

These lands are sold as the poperty of Robert Love, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs; and they embrace a great variety of soils and qualities, and are generally well suited to the growing of all the grains, grasses, &c. Valuable mineral discoveries have been made on many parts of them, and there is reason to believe they contain inexhaustible stores of valuable metals. A minute description is deemed unnecessary, as those who wish to purchase will examine for themselves.

No better opportunity has ever been, nor probably ever will be, offered to the capitalist for the profitable investment of his money, or to the man of more limited means to secure a home in a healthy and desirable country.

Terms.

One, two and three years credit, with note and approved security. Title withheld until the purchase money is all paid.

I. B. SAWYER, C. M. E.

Asheville, May 7th, 1857. tds

LIGHT READING.

All the popular Novels of the day constantly on hand, at ASTON'S.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA.

Important Announcement.

TO all persons afflicted with Sexual Diseases, such as *Spermatorhœa, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Syphilis,* the Vice of *Onanism,* or *Self Abuse,* &c., &c.

The HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practised upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, have directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a *charitable act* worthy of their name, to give *Medical Advice Gratis,* to all persons thus afflicted, who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty and suffering, to *furnish Medicines free of charge.*

The Howard Association is a benevolent Institution, established by special endowment, for the relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with "Virulent and Epidemic Diseases." It has now a surplus of means, which the Directors have voted to expend in advertising the above notice. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

Just Published by the Association, a Report on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, the vice of Onanism, Masturbation or Self-Abuse, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, which will be sent by mail, (in a sealed envelope,) *Free of Charge,* on the receipt of two stamps for postage.

Address, **Dr. GEO. R. CALHOUN,** Consulting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South NINTH street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, President.
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*
February 12, 1857. 1y

1000 Lbs. Old Copper

WANTED, for which I will pay Stoves or Tin Ware.

H. LINDSEY.

March 20, 1856.—tf

PERFUMERY,

Of all kinds, extracts, Cologne, shaving and toilet Soaps, tooth and hair Brushes, and fancy articles "too tedious to mention," will be found at the cheap fashionable store of

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

North Carolina Form Book.

JUST received and for SALE at ASTON'S.

WHITE LEAD.

5000 pounds Pure White Lead, ground in pure Linseed Oil; warranted full weight and of best quality, arriving and for sale at ASTON'S.

June 18, 1857.

BY AUTHORITY.

Laws of the United States,

Passed at the Third Session of the 34th Congress.

Chapt. XC.—An act making Appropriations for the Current and Contingent Expenses of the Indian Department and for fulfilling Treaty Stipulations with various Indian Tribes, for the year ending June thirtieth eighteen hundred and fifty eight.

[CONTINUED.]

For surveying and making the boundaries of the Choctaw and Chickasaw countries, and for determining and marking the ninety eighth degree of west longitude, per ninth and nineteenth articles treaty twenty second June, eighteen hundred and fifty five, five thousand dollars.

For the expenses of surveying the boundaries of Indian reservations, and of surveying, allotting, and defining Indian reserves and half breed lands, and for other accidental expenses of carrying into effect the treaties with the Indian tribes in Michigan, and with the Chippewa Indians of the Mississippi and of Lake Superior, so far as any of the said treaties provide for the survey or allotment of lands, ro set apart reservations for the tribes or bands, in addition to former appropriation, seven thousand dollars.

For medals for Indian chiefs, three thousand dollars.

For the expenses of collecting and establishing the southern Camanches, Wichitaws, and certain other bands of Indians on reservations to be located south of the Arkansas River, and west of the ninety eighth degree of longitude, fifty thousand dollars.

For fulfilling treaties with the

Sioux of the Mississippi, viz:—For the re appropriation of this amount, being the legitimate balance found due to the Medawa-kantoan and Wahpay koo tah Sioux, under the treaties of eighteen hundred and thirty, and eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, for moneys heretofore carried to the surplus fund, to be paid to said Indians as annuity, or applied as the President may direct, in whole or part, for the civilization and general improvement of said Indians, forty two thousand eight hundred and forty one dollars and forty seven cents.

For compensation of three special agents and three interpreters for the Indian tribes of Texas, and for purchase of presents, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the expenses of colonizing, supporting, and furnishing agricultural implements, and stock for the Indians in Texas, seventy one thousand seven hundred and seven dollars and fifty cents.

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in California, including traveling expenses of the superintendent, agents, and sub agents seventeen thousand dollars.

For defraying the expenses of the removal and subsistence of Indians of California to the reservation in that State, and for pay of physicians, smiths, mechanics, and laborers at the reservations, one hundred and sixty two thousand dollars: Provided, That an amount not exceeding ten thousand dollars therefrom may be expended for the relief of the temporary wants of Indians outside of said reservations.

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in the Territory of Utah, ten thousand dollars: Provided, That the amount appropriated by the act of thirty first July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty four, for negotiating treaties with Indian tribes in said territory, may be expended for the general incidental expenses of the Indian service therein.

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Oregon Territory, including insurance, and transportation of annuities, goods, and presents, and office and traveling expenses of the superintendent, agents, and sub agents, thirty nine thousand five hundred dollars.

For adjusting difficulties and preventing outbreaks among the Indians in the Territory of Oregon, ten thousand dollars.

For defraying the expenses of the removal and subsistence of Indians in Oregon Territory to the reservations therein, aiding them in procuring their own subsistence, purchase of provisions and presents, compensation of laborers and other employees, fifty thousand dollars.

For restoring and maintaining peace with Indian tribes in Oregon Territory, or so much thereof as may be necessary for expenditure during the year ending thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty seven, two hundred and sixty four thousand dollars.

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Washington Territory, forty thousand dollars.

For restoring and maintaining peace with Indian tribes in Washington Territory, or so much thereof as may be necessary for expenditure during the year ending thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty seven, seventy nine thousand dollars.

For defraying the expenses of the romoval and subsistence of Indians of Washington Territory to the reservations therein, aiding them in procuring their own subsistence, purchase of provisions and presents, and compensation of laborers and necessary employees, sixty thousand dollars: Provided, That a part of said sum, not exceeding four thousand nine hundred and seventeen dollars, may, by direction of the Secretary of the Interior, be applied for the payment of the just value of lands, improvement and preemption claims, owned by whites located within the Indian reservation established on the south side of the Commencement Bay, in Washington Territory, for the Puyallup and other bands of Indians, on the relinquishment of said lands, improvements and claims to the United States.

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in the Territory of New Mexico, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and in assisting them to locate in permanent abodes and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, forty seven thousand five hundred dollars.

To carry into effect treaties with the Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, viz:

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to pay to Kicuwais or David King, of Carp and Chocolate Rivers, Michigan, the amount designed to have been secured to him in the tenth article of the treaty of twenty eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty six, with the Ottawas and Chippewas, if he shall, on full investigation, be satisfied the same has not been paid, one hundred dollars.

For payment of this amount to William King, in accordance with schedule "C." attached to the treaty with the Six Nations of New York, proclaimed April fourth, eighteen hundred and forty, in accordance with the resolution of the Senate of March twenty fifth, eighteen hundred and forty, fifteen hundred dollars.

For expenses of surveying and marking the external boundaries of Indian pueblos, in the Territory of New Mexico, three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

To complete the survey of the Creek boundary, as required by the treaty, to be expended under the proper authority, the sum of twenty four thousand five hundred dollars.

To pay to the legal representatives of Arthur Sizemore, fourteen hundred and twenty dollars, and to the legal representatives of John Semi Simmance, or Semoice, eleven hundred and sixty three dollars, the said claims being found in the supplementary abstract of additional claims accompanying General Mitchell's report, which arise under the Creek treaty of eighteen hundred and fourteen; the said sums to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

For the payment of the claim of C. M. Hitchcock, executor of Colonel A. R. S. Hunter, for supplies of provisions to the Cherokees, under the authority of Brigadier-General Wool, and of J. R. Schermerhorn, commissioner for negotiating the treaty with the Cherokees, from the twenty sixth of March to the sixteenth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty six, one thousand two hundred and thirty six dollars and twenty five cents.

For payment of the value of property of Baker and Street, destroyed in eighteen hundred and fifty five by the Kioway Indians, to be deducted from the annuities payable to the said Indians fifty dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That hereafter the agents for the Sioux and Seminole Indians, for the Omaha agency, for the Kickapoo agency, for the Kansas agency, and for the Neosho agency, shall receive each annual salary of one thousand five hundred dollars, instead of the salary of one thousand dollars now allowed by law.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That in lieu of the provisions for the exercise of the duties of superintendents of Indian affairs in the Territories of Oregon, Washington, Utah, and New Mexico, as now provided by law, the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, one superintendent of Indian affairs for the Territories of Washington and Oregon, at the annual salary of twenty five hundred dollars; one superintendent of Indian affairs for the Territory of New Mexico, and one for the Territory of Utah, each at the annual salary of two thousand dollars; and that from and after such separation of the duties of said offices, the governor of Washington shall receive the same salary as that paid to the governor of Oregon; and the governors of Utah and New Mexico shall each receive the salary of twenty five hundred dollars. The superintendents of Indian affairs in the Territories of Oregon, Washington, Utah, and New Mexico, shall negotiate no treaties with any Indian tribes within said territories, unless instructed thereto by the President of the United States.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That one of the second class clerkships in the Indian bureau shall hereafter be made a third class clerkship, to be designated by the commissioner of Indian affairs.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That in settling the accounts of Thomas J. Henly, as superintendent of Indian affairs in California, the accounting officers of the treasury be, and they are hereby authorized to allow him the amount of seven hundred and fifty dollars, paid by him to Sanders and Benham for interest upon money advanced by them on account of the Indian service in California, upon his producing satisfactory vouchers for these expenditures.

Approved, March 3, 1857.

Chapt. XCI.—An Act to establish an additional Land District in the State of Wisconsin.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the districts of lands now subject to sale at La Crosse and Hudson, in the State of Wisconsin, as are contained within the following boundaries, shall constitute a new land district, to be called the Chippewa district, to wit: north of the line dividing townships twenty four and twenty five north; south of the line dividing townships forty and forty one north; west of the line dividing ranges one and two east, and east of the line dividing ranges eleven and twelve west; the location of the office for which shall be designated by the President of the United States, and shall by him from time to time be changed as the public interest may seem to require.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That there shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, or during the recess thereof and until the end of its session after such appointment, a register and receiver for said district, who shall respectively be required to reside at the site of the office, be subject to the same laws, and entitled to the same compensation as is or may hereafter be prescribed by law in relation to other land officers of the United States.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the sales shall continue at the old land offices at La Crosse and Hudson till the registers and receivers thereat are notified that the officers for the district created by this act are prepared to enter on their duties.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That to meet the expenses of carrying this act into effect, the sum of five thousand dollars, or as much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for salaries, commissions and incidental expenses of the offices of the register and receiver, to be expended under the direction of the commissioner of the General Land Office.

Approved, March 3, 1857.

Save Your Wood,

BY buying some of my STOVES for cooking and warming your rooms.

ALSO,

Call and examine a large assortment of

TIN WARE,

of every variety, which I will sell cheap for cash or old Copper, wholesale or retail.

Any article in my line made to order at short notice.

H. LINDSEY.

Asheville, March 20, 1856.—tf

ASHEVILLE
Mutual Insurance Company,

AT a meeting of the members of the *Asheville Mutual Insurance Company*, convened in Asheville on Friday October 17th the following Board of Directors and Officers were elected to serve during the year, viz:

DIRECTORS.

James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, J M. Blair. N. W. Woodfin, J. E. Patton, B. J. Smith, Hugh Johnston, Ephraim Clayton, M. Patton.

OFFICERS.

J. R. OSBORNE, President.
W. W. McDOWELL, Vice President.
J. B. RANKIN, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. W. PATTON, W. D. RANKIN, M. PATTON.

MEDICAL BOARD.

J. F. E. HARDY, M. D.
J. D. BOYD, " "
W. L. HILLIARD, " "

ATTORNIES.

Z. B. VANCE, A. S. MERRIMON.

All communications should be addressed to J. B. RANKIN, *Secretary*.

Asheville, Nov. 15, 1856.

North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company.

AT the Annual Meeting of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 14th inst., the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS:

Henry D. Turner, Raleigh.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. W. D. Hutchings, do.
Kemp P. Battle, do.
George Little, do.
James M. Towles, do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington.
Alex. Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. W. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
J. W. Harrell, Murfreesboro.
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
George A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro'.
Joseph White, Anson county.
Josh. Boner, Salem.
A. T. Summey, Asheville.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

T. H. Selby, President.
H. D. Turner, Vice President.
John H. Bryan, Attorney.
Hamden S. Smith, Secretary and Treasurer.

T. H. Selby, *ex officio*,
John R. Williams,
C. W. D. Hutchings, } Executive Committee

This Company has been in successful operation over 10 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,737,649, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid. HAMDEN S. SMITH, Sec.

A. T. SUMMEY, Agent, Asheville.
Raleigh, March 12, '57. 1y

North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company.

OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS.

Charles E. Johnson,	Wm. W. Holden,
Wm. D. Haywood,	Wm. D. Cooke,
James F. Jordan,	R. H. Battle,
Quinten Busbee,	Wm. H. Jones,
H. W. Husted,	P. F. Pescud,
Wm. H. McKee,	K. P. Battle.
Charles B. Root,	

OFFICERS.

Dr. Charles E. Johnson, President,
William D. Haywood, Vice President.
R. H. Battle, Secretary,
William H. Jones, Treasurer,
H. W. Husted, Attorney,

Charles E. Johnson, M. D. } Medical
William H. McKee, M. D. } Board of
Richd. B. Haywood, M. D. } Consultation.

Q. Busbee,
W. H. McKee,
Charles B. Root, } Executive Committee.

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to R. H. BATTLE, Secretary.

A. T. SUMMEY, Agent, Asheville.
Raleigh, March 12, 1857—1y.

NORTH CAROLINA,
Madison County.

Superior Court of Law and Equity.

A. B. Rhea et al,
vs.
J. L. Rhea and J. W. Anderson, Adms. of James Rhea.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, at the last Term, that R. P. Treadaway and wife Elizabeth, and Nathan Honeycutt and wife Joice, Heirs at Law of James Rhea, are non residents of this State, it was ordered that P. W. Roberts, Referee, be empowered to advertise in the Asheville News for six weeks, notifying the said R. P. Treadaway and wife Elizabeth, and Nathan Honeycutt and wife Joice, to be and appear before him at the residence of A. E. Baird, Esq., in Madison county, on Tuesday the 25th day of August next, to the end that they may file schedules and be fully examined by the said Referee, or they will be considered as fully advanced, and the report be made accordingly.

P. W. ROBERTS, *Referee.*

May 14, 1857. Printer's fee $6;

ONE DOLLAR
WILL BUY

ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public, namely, DR. SANDFORD'S INVIGORATOR or *Liver* Remedy, that acts as a *Cathartic*, easier, milder and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a Cathartic, but a *Liver* remedy, acting first on the *Liver* to eject its morbid matter, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operations of most Cathartics. It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it, and when taken daily in moderate doses will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

DR. SANDFORD'S INVIGORATOR is compounded entirely from new articles of medicine, namely, Gums.

Some idea of the strength of these gums may be formed when it is known that one bottle of the Invigorator contains as much strength as one hundred doses of Calomel, without any of its deleterious effects.

Though possessing rare medicinal powers, these Gums have been but little known to physicians, and never used in their prescriptions until used in the form of the *Invigorator*, which met with such unprecedented success as to induce the proprietor to offer it as a family medicine tried and known in its effects. It has rarely ever failed to cure *Liver* complaints in their worst forms.

Indigestion being caused by a deranged *Liver* is cured when the Liver is excited to action.

Jaundice is caused by an improper action of the *Liver*, and as a proof that the INVIGORATOR relieves this disease let any one troubled with Jaundice take the Invigorator regularly one week, and their skin will begin to assume its original color.

Costiveness can be permanently cured by the Invigorator. Take it in small doses on retiring, and it assists nature in her operations. By gradually diminishing the dose, the bowels are left in a healthy and active state, and work as regularly as clock work. Sick Headache is very soon relieved by taking a double dose of the *Invigorator*, which corrects all acidity and sourness of the stomach.

For an over-loaded stomach it has no equal, as it relieves all oppressive or uneasy feeling after eating heartily. For a family medicine generally, all who use it speak in the highest terms.

Dr. Sandford's Invigorator come to us recommended as a cure for Liver Complaints, and all diseases arising from a Diseased Liver. The testimonials of so many of our Physicians in its favor, induced us to try it, and now conviction is certain that it is one of the greatest blessings ever given to Dyspeptics, for it made a complete cure before the first bottle was taken and now we can eat anything edible without trouble, while before nothing but the lightest food would digest, and often that gave pain. Now what we want to say to all our readers is, if Liver Complaint or Dyspepsia trouble you, do not fail to try this the greatest remedy in the world.—*State Fact.*

There has never been tried in our family a remedy which has met with such unbounded success in the cure of diseases incident to children as Dr. Sandford's Invigorator; nor is it alone for diseases of children that we use it; for it acts as a Cathartic so mildly and gently, and seems to renovate the system so thoroughly that we think we are doing a service to all in advising them when they need medicine to try this remedy. There are cases that have come under our notice where great benefit has been received in diseases of the *Liver*, Stomach and Bowels, where all other remedies failed to give relief. It has become so useful in our family that we will not be without it.—*Jacksonville Ala. Republican.*

Price one Dollar per Bottle.

SANDFORD & CO., Proprietors, 216 Broadway New York.

For sale by E. J. ASTON.
Asheville, May 21, 1857.

A. T. SUMMEY & CO.

HAVING associated with them W. W. McDOWELL, for the transaction of the mercantile business in this place, it becomes necessary that the business should be closed to 1st January. *All persons*, therefore, indebted to the firm are requested to come forward and make settlement immediately, as the business *must be closed*.

A. T. SUMMEY & CO.

ON MANHOOD,
AND ITS PREMATURE DECLINE.

Just Published, Gratis, the 20th Thousand:

A FEW Words on the rational treatment, without Medicine, of Spermatorrhœa or Local Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions, Genital and Nervous Debility, Impotency, and impediments to marriage generally.

BY D. DE LANEY, M. D.

The important fact that the many alarming complaints, originating in the imprudence and solitude of youth, may be easily removed without Medicine, is in this small tract, clearly demonstrated; and the entirely new and highly successful treatment, as adopted by the Author, fully explained, by means of which every one is enabled to cure himself perfectly and at the least possible cost, thereby avoiding all the advertised nostrums of the day.

Sent to any address, gratis and post free in a sealed envelope, by remitting (post paid) two postage stamps to DR. B. DE LANEY, 17 Lispenard Street, New York City. Jan. 8, 1857.

Extra Court.

IT is ordered by his Honor Judge Caldwell that a Special Term of the Superior Court of Law and Equity be held for the county of Buncombe at the Court House in Asheville, commencing on the 3rd Monday in July, 1857; and that the Sheriff proclaim the same at all public meetings.

J. S. T. BAIRD, *Clerk.*

April 23, 1857.

ICE! ICE!

D. **F. Summey** would inform his friends and the public that his ICE HOUSE will be open each morning from 5 1-2 to 6 1-2 o'clock, at which time he will furnish ICE to those wishing it at one and a half cents per pound. If not called for within the time specified an additional half cent per pound will be charged.

June 11, 1857. tf

PURE and Genuine Medicines always to be found at ASTON'S.

This Way, Squire.

Cantwell's Justice, or the North Carolina Magistrate, a practical guide to the laws of the State, and the decisions of the Supreme Court, defining the duties and Jurisdiction of the Justice of the Peace out of Court, under the Revised Code of 1854'5 together with full instructions and numerous and new forms and precedents.

BY EDWARD CANTWELL, L. L. B.

Counsellor at Law.

One Volume of nearly, 600 pages. Just recived and for sale at ASTON'S.

On the receipt of $4.00 the work will be sent by mail prepaid to any address. Address

E. J. ASTON.

Asheville, N. C.

100 Large Quarto Family BIBLES, just received at ASTON'S.
mar 5

FRESH Drugs and Medicines always at ASTON'S.

Dr. McLANE'S
CELEBRATED
VERMIFUGE
AND
LIVER PILLS.

Two of the best Preparations of the Age.

They are not recommended as Universal Cure-alls, but simply for what their name purports.

The VERMIFUGE, for expelling Worms from the human system, has also been administered with the most satisfactory results to various animals subject to Worms.

The LIVER PILLS, for the cure of LIVER COMPLAINT, all BILIOUS DERANGEMENTS, SICK HEADACHE, &c.

Purchasers will please be particular to ask for Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated VERMIFUGE and LIVER PILLS, prepared by

Fleming Bros.

SOLE PROPRIETORS, Pittsburgh, Pa., and take no other, as there are various other preparations now before the public, purporting to be Vermifuge and Liver Pills. All others, in comparison with Dr. McLANE'S, are worthless.

The GENUINE McLane's Vermifuge and Liver Pills can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores.

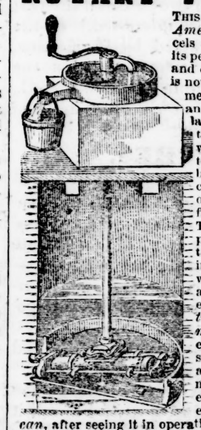
FLEMING BRO'S,
60 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.
Sole Proprietors.

SCOVIL & MEAD, No. 111, Charters street, New Orleans, General Wholesale Agents for the Southern States, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Sold by E. J. Aston, Asheville, N. C.
" " B. D. Miller & Co., Hendersonville.
" " C. L. Harris & Co., Rutherfordton.
" " J. M. Crayton, "
" " Hull & Grayson, Marion.
" " J. V. Blackwell, Morganton.
" " Fitzgerald, Benners & Long, Waynesville.
" " Allman & Cunningham, Franklin.

June 5, 1856. 1y

Lindsey's Double-Acting
ROTARY FORCE PUMP.



THIS pump has just been patented in *America* and *England*, and far excels any pump heretofore invented; its peculiarities are *simplicity, power*, and *cheapness*. Its simplicity; there is nothing about it but iron and cast metal, and it can be taken apart and put up by any one, and will last for an age. It has the power to raise water *hundreds of feet*, with the extra expense of $3 and the price of pipe. Water rises in it by hand 100 feet per minute! For cheapness; a No 1. pump (for all ordinary purposes) complete, and fifty feet of pipe, costs but $30! The handle at the top, turns the pipe and pump, and every revolution fills the cylinder twice, affording an abundant supply of water with the least possible expense and labor. It is peculiarly adapted to *deep wells, rail road stations, salt works, mining and manufacturing purposes*. Wherever it is introduced, the old force, suction and chain pumps will disappear. Practical and scientific men pronounce it as without an equal; for all that is here claimed for it. The *Scientific American*, after seeing it in operation, says. "*This pump is very simple in construction, not liable to get out of order, durable, easily operated and economical; we regard it as an excellent improvement.*" Circulars with an accurate drawing and full description sent free of charge to all parts of the country. No. 1, has a one inch pipe; No. 2, 1¼ inches; No. 3, 1½ inches; and the prices $30, $40, $54; the No. 2 and 3 are designed for *very deep wells, railroad stations, &c* where much water is required. The subscriber is the general agent for the sale of these pumps to all parts of the world, and *exclusive agent for* NEW YORK. Orders must be accompanied by the *cash*, and should be explicit as to the kind of pump wanted, depth of well, shipping address, &c. They will meet prompt attention. A pump and pipe weighs about 170 lbs. No charge for shipping or cartage. Wells over 50 feet should have extra gearing, which costs $3.

JAMES M. EDNEY,
Com. Merchant, 56 John St. N. Y.

For sale by H. LINDSEY, Inventor, Asheville, N. C.

Almanacs for 1857.

Almanacs for 1857 to be had *gratis*, on application at ASTON'S.

Fresh Citron.

JUST received at ASTON'S.
April 17.

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber is still carrying on the

Smithing Business,

in all its branches, at his old stand in the south end of Asheville.

The superior manner in which he has horses shod, carriages, buggies and wagons ironed, and all manner of work done, are too well known to render it necessary to more than say, he will, as heretofore, turn out none but good work.

Country produce of all kinds taken in payment for work, but it must in every case be delivered before the work is removed.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,
March 20, 1856.—1y

FRESH RAISENS.—A few boxes just received, at ASTON'S.

DR. J. F. E. HARDY
AND
DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches.

DR. HARDY, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice, as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.

Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.
Asheville, January 2, 1855. tf

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

January 11, 1855. t

J. D. REYNOLDS, M. D.,

(A Graduate of the Medical University of Nashville,)

HAVING permanently located in Asheville, offers his Professional services to the citizens of town and country,

Office and residence, one door south of Asheville Hotel. March 27, 1856. tf

G. W. WHITSON,
SURGEON DENTIST,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

DR. R. A. EDMONSTON,

Would inform the citizens of Jackson county, and surrounding country, that he is located permanently four miles south east of Webster, on Tuckasiege River, and is ready to attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care in the Medical Profession.

Jan. 8th, 1857. 1y

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf.

W. M. HARDY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Will practice in the counties of the 7th Judicial District, and attend faithfully and punctually to all business entrusted to his care.

Asheville, Jan. 8th, 1857. tf

GEN. B. M. EDNEY

WILL practice Law regularly hereafter in the Superior Courts of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy, Rutherford & Polk.

Office, Hendersonville, N. C. [Feb.12'57ly

JOHN B. WOODFIN,
Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

June 19, 1856.

BURTON & GOLD,
Attorneys at Law,

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. C.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of all the counties in the 7th Judicial District. Shelby, April 17, 1856. tf

PIANOS—MUSIC.

A LARGE and well selected stock of the best maker's PIANOS, may be found at all times at Factory prices

Ramsay's Music Store,
178 Richardson Street, Columbia, S. C.

Especial attention is invited to the famous Hallett, Davis & Co's Piano, so superior in tone, finish and durability.

Columbia, August 18, 1856—1y

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

CALL SOON,

And supply yourselves with *useful articles*, from the large and well selected stock now going off so rapidly, at the store of

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

Asheville, April 9, 1857.

THE SMALL POX

HAVING lost its power to alarm and the people having began again to benefit themselves by selections from our stock of useful and beautiful

GOODS

we take this occasion to say that we are better prepared than usual to accommodate, and are rejoicing in hope of maintaining, and even exceeding, our share of patronage heretofore received.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

Asheville, May 1, 1856. tf

Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes.

OUR stock of these goods is large and inviting. Our coats commence in price at $1; pants 75 cents, and vests 62 cents. Other things in proportion.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

May 1, 1856. tf

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

CARRIAGE AND BUGGY MAKING.

THE subscriber has located in Asheville, for the purpose of carrying on the Carriage and Buggy making business, Repairing, &c. He has no doubt of being able to give entire satisfaction to those who may patronize him. He has an abundance of first rate dry lumber, and will work no other kind. Shop in the south end of town, opposite Triplett's blacksmith shop.

W. T. CARTER

Asheville, June 6, 1856. tf